Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	530868	poly(Gln)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/04/26 09:57
L2	4475	l1 same filament	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/04/26 09:55
L3	13	l2 same aggregat?	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/04/26 09:56
L4	3	(CAG adj1 repeat) same filament	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/04/26 10:08
L5	12	polyglutamine same filament	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/04/26 10:12
L6	49	polyglutamine same aggregat?	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/04/26 10:12
L7	2	polyglutamine same aggregat? same diameter	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/04/26 10:13
L8	41831	(aggregat? or filament) same diameter	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/04/26 10:13
L9	4	l6 and l8	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/04/26 10:13

FILE 'MEDICONF' ENTERED AT 10:43:14 ON 26 APR 2005
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FILE 'PASCAL' ENTERED AT 10:43:14 ON 26 APR 2005

=> hayashi y/au
L37 236 FILE AGRICOLA
L38 734 FILE BIOTECHNO
L39 179 FILE CONFSCI
L40 11 FILE HEALSAFE
'AU' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L41 0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L42 649 FILE LIFESCI
'AU' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L43 0 FILE MEDICONF
L44 2394 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L45 4203 HAYASHI Y/AU

=> l45 and filamentous
L46 0 FILE AGRICOLA
L47 1 FILE BIOTECHNO
L48 0 FILE CONFSCI
L49 0 FILE HEALSAFE
L50 0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L51 2 FILE LIFESCI
L52 0 FILE MEDICONF
L53 2 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L54 5 L45 AND FILAMENTOUS

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l54
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'IMSDRUGCONF, MEDICONF'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L54
L55 4 DUP REM L54 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d l55 ibib abs total

L55 ANSWER 1 OF 4 PASCAL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-0008186 PASCAL
COPYRIGHT NOTICE:
TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Hereditary dentatorubral-pallidoluysian atrophy : detection of widespread ubiquitinated neuronal and glial intranuclear inclusions in the brain
AUTHOR: **HAYASHI Y.**; KAKITA A.; YAMADA M.; KOIDE R.; IGARASHI S.; TAKANO H.; IKEUCHI T.; WAKABAYASHI K.; EGAWA S.; TSUJI S.; TAKAHASHI H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, Brain Research Institute, Niigata University, 1-757 Asahimachi, Niigata 951-8585, Japan; Department of Neurology, Brain Research Institute, Niigata University, Niigata, Japan; Brain Disease Research Center, Brain Research

Institute, Niigata University, Niigata, Japan
SOURCE: Acta neuropathologica, (1998), 96(6), 547-552, 31 refs.
ISSN: 0001-6322 CODEN: ANPTAL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: Germany, Federal Republic of
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-9757, 354000071701460010
AN 1999-0008186 PASCAL

AB We examined the brains and spinal cords of seven patients with clinicopathologically and genetically confirmed hereditary dentatorubral-pallidoluysian atrophy (DRPLA) using an antibody against ubiquitin, and found small, round immunoreactive intranuclear inclusions in both neurons and glial cells in various brain regions. Ubiquitinated neuronal intranuclear inclusions (uNIIs) were consistently found in the striatum, the pontine nuclei, the inferior olivary complex, the cerebellar cortex and the dentate nucleus. Ubiquitinated glial intranuclear inclusions (uGIIs) were found less frequently than uNIIs. Most of the inclusion-bearing nuclei were of an astrocytic nature. Immunostaining with an antibody against DRPLA protein revealed similar immunoreactive neuronal and glial intranuclear inclusions, but in much smaller in numbers compared with uNIIs and uGIIs. Electron microscopy showed that such inclusions were composed of granular and **filamentous** structures. These findings strongly suggest that, in DRPLA, the occurrence of uNIIs and uGIIs is directly related to the causative gene abnormality (an expanded CAG repeat encoding polyglutamine), that neurons are affected much more widely than previously recognized and that glial cells are also involved in the disease process.

L55 ANSWER 2 OF 4 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2005 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-0237652 PASCAL

TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Hereditary dentatorubral-pallidoluysian atrophy : ubiquitinated **filamentous** inclusions in the cerebellar dentate nucleus neurons
AUTHOR: **HAYASHI Y.**; KAKITA A.; YAMADA M.; EGAWA S.; OYANAGI S.; NAITO H.; TSUJI S.; TAKAHASHI H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, Brain Research Institute, Niigata University, 1-757 Asahimachi, Niigata 951-8585, Japan; Department of Neurology, Brain Research Institute, Niigata University, 1-757 Asahimachi, Niigata 951-8585, Japan; Nagaoka Ryoikuen, Fukazawa-cho, Nagaoka, Japan; Matsuhama Hospital, Matsuhama-cho, Niigata, Japan
SOURCE: Acta neuropathologica, (1998), 95(5), 479-482, 25 refs.
ISSN: 0001-6322 CODEN: ANPTAL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: Germany, Federal Republic of
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-9757, 354000075470040060
AN 1998-0237652 PASCAL

AB We examined the cerebellar dentate nucleus (CDN) in 16 patients with hereditary dentatorubral-pallidoluysian atrophy (DRPLA), one of the neurodegenerative diseases caused by expansion of a CAG repeat encoding a polyglutamine tract in the disease protein. In all patients, some CDN

neurons were found to contain ubiquitinated **filamentous** inclusions in their cytoplasm. On hematoxylin and eosin preparations, these **filamentous** inclusions were eosinophilic, basophilic or amphophilic, and were often found in areas of pale cytoplasm. Electron microscopy revealed that they consisted of bundles of filaments that were somewhat thicker than neurofilaments. These features of the present inclusions were indistinguishable from those of skein-like inclusions (SLI) previously described in the lower motor neurons in sporadic amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. We conclude that SLI can also occur in the CDN in DRPLA and believe that they reflect a characteristic pathological process in this disease.

L55 ANSWER 3 OF 4 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:28082456 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Suppression of aggregate formation and apoptosis by transglutaminase inhibitors in cells expressing truncated DRPLA protein with an expanded polyglutamine stretch
AUTHOR: Igarashi S.; Koide R.; Shimohata T.; Yamada M.; **Hayashi Y.**; Takano H.; Date H.; Oyake M.; Sato T.; Sato A.; Egawa S.; Ikeuchi T.; Tanaka H.; Nakano R.; Tanaka K.; Hozumi I.; Inuzuka T.; Takahashi H.; Tsuji S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: S. Tsuji, Department of Neurology, Niigata University, 1-757 Asahimachi, Niigata 951, Japan.
E-mail: tsuji@cc.niigata-u.ac.jp
SOURCE: Nature Genetics, (1998), 18/2 (111-117), 38 reference(s)
CODEN: NGENEC ISSN: 1061-4036
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1998:28082456 BIOTECHNO
AB To elucidate the molecular mechanisms whereby expanded polyglutamine stretches elicit a gain of toxic function, we expressed full-length and truncated DRPLA (dentatorubral-pallidoluysian atrophy) cDNAs with or without expanded CAG repeats in COS-7 cells. We found that truncated DRPLA proteins containing an expanded polyglutamine stretch form **filamentous** peri- and intranuclear aggregates and undergo apoptosis. The apoptotic cell death was partially suppressed by the transglutaminase inhibitors cystamine and monodansyl cadaverine (but not putrescine), suggesting involvement of a transglutaminase reaction and providing a potential basis for the development of therapeutic measures for CAG-repeat expansion diseases.

L55 ANSWER 4 OF 4 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2005 CSA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 87:74453 LIFESCI
TITLE: Ultrastructure of cementum formation on partially formed teeth in dogs.
AUTHOR: **Hayashi, Y.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Conserv. Dent., Fac. Dent., Kyushu Univ. 61, Maidashi 3-1-1, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka 812, Japan
SOURCE: ACTA ANAT., (1987) vol. 129, no. 4, pp. 279-288.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: T
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Cementum crystals and matrix vesicles on the root surface of partially formed teeth in dogs were examined with a transmission electron microscope. Fine **filamentous** crystals were observed in the cementum calcifying fronts. The running pattern was mainly parallel to the

root surface in the apical region and perpendicular to the root surface in lateral and coronal regions. Matrix vesicles were observed at the apical half of the periodontium, but not observed at the coronal region. These findings suggest that the parallel-arranged cementum would become the light-microscopic lamellar type and the perpendicular one the light-microscopic dense-line structure when fully developed. Moreover, cementum formation occurs due to two kinds of mechanisms: participation of matrix vesicles and secondary calcification (= additional cementogenesis).